

WILSON WANTS BIGGEST NAVY; WARNS OF WAR

St. Louis. Hostile at First, Won by Appeal for Support.

PRESIDENT GOES BACK TO CAPITAL

Success Greater than He Hoped For, He Says—Gets German Cheers.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune) St. Louis, Feb. 3.—President Wilson finished his preparedness campaign here to-day in a blaze of enthusiasm. He was speeded back to Washington to-night, convinced that the people of the Middle West are with him and are prepared to insist that Congress take speedy action. The President expressed the conviction that his mission had succeeded beyond his greatest hopes. He will arrive in Washington at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

Facing a hostile audience here, President Wilson won its confidence, applause, and, finally, its vigorous support. Before it the growing directness and vigor which his speeches have shown reached their climax. He declared openly things he had only hinted at before and drew responses which would have been impossible with the tone he took at Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Wants World's Greatest Navy.

"The American navy ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the strongest in the world," he declared, and the great audience made the Coliseum rock with applause.

Later he demanded direct support, and got it.

"Of course, you will come to my support when I need you, but will you come knowing what you are about or will you not?" he demanded.

"Yes!" some one shouted from the floor, and from platform and galleries.

In the Coliseum where the convention that will decide on his renomination

thousands of voices, that "Yes" was re-echoed.

"The plans now laid before Congress are merely plans not to throw the life of American youth away. These plans will be adopted," he said a moment later, and again the Coliseum shook.

The attack on the pacifists brought another and equally striking response. For the first time on this trip the name of Bryan was mentioned.

"Some men do not see anything," said the President. "Some men look straight in the face of the facts and see nothing but atmospheric air. Some men are so hopelessly and contentedly provincial that they can not see the rest of the world. But they do not constitute a large or influential minority even. You must listen to them, but then absolutely ignore them. They have a right to do so, but they have no right to affect our conduct. Indeed, if I were in your place I would encourage them to talk. Nothing chills folly like exposure to the air, and these gentlemen ought to be encouraged to hire large halls."

Submarine Might Start War.

The President declared that submarine commanders abroad had instructions which for the most part conform with international law, but that the act of one commander might set the world afire, including America.

"Upon the ocean," he said, "there are hundreds of cargoes of cotton, grain and all the bounties which America is sending out to the world—and any one of those cargoes, any one of those ships, may be the point of departure that will bring America into the war."

For the first time during the tour the President told how one set of belligerents was cut off from the world. He said that this kept the United States from helping them as it would like. He made the statement in trying to show that the United States was really neutral.

Then he launched into a defense of his attitude toward the European countries, and spoke to a silent and hostile house.

There are no disputes about the rights of nations under the understandings of international law," he pleaded. "America has drawn no fine points; America has raised no new issue. Therefore, America is not selfish in claiming her rights."

"I have changed my mind about the advisability of having a tariff board," he said. "The atmosphere was the subject of the meeting." He repeated the reasons he gave for this change in New York, and then expressed his misgivings as to his ability to appoint a fair one, but declared that if he made mistakes they would be those of ignorance and not of intention.

He also explained more fully than before what may be called his economic reasons for wishing to keep out of the war.

War Will Aid Peace.

"We must keep our resources and our strength and our thoughts untouched by that flame in order that we may be in a condition to see the restoration of the world, the healing processes," he said. "The world will have to have another struggle like that which is going on now. And I believe that after this war is over we shall have been set further forward toward permanent peace than perhaps any other process could have set us."

"I believe that the message which all men such as sit in this room to-day ought to carry in their hearts is the message of permanent peace."

Is the Coliseum where the conven-

tion that will decide on his renomina-

tion.

Preparedness Wins Crowd.

The real enthusiasm came when he began to talk on preparedness. Almost from the first sentence he had the house with him there, and as he proceeded he had more and more frequently intervened until he reached the climax with the chorus of "Yes!" to his response to his plea for support. From that point on he held the audience completely.

One more great burst of applause came when he scoffed at newspaper opinion.

"I want to say to you that nothing encouraged me more upon that trip than the consciousness that America is awake to the facts," he said. "I do not know if there is anything disconcerting about any newspaper, but it is astonishing how little some newspaper editors know, and I would like from some of them a candid expression of the impression they have got from what has happened since I left Washington. They probably will give it their own interpretation, but they will not—and this ought to comfort them if they are moral men—they will not deceive anybody. Because, from the time I left Washington until the time I have had a feeling the country is up, there is not a man who is not aware that there is not a man who does not realize what the situation is and what we ought to do in order to meet the situation."

Mrs. Wilson Gets Roses

from Girl Clad in Flag

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 3.—President Wilson told 5,000 persons who greeted him at East St. Louis that he felt sure his trip into the Middle West had accomplished what he intended it should accomplish.

The greater part of his five-minute stay was taken up in shaking the hands of hundreds of men, women and children who crowded about the train even before it had come to a stop and ran after it. The President continued to greet handshakes until the train picked up quite a bit of speed. Even then a man sprang ahead of the rest of the crowd and yelled: "Put it there, Wilson!" The President reached for his hand and shook it.

As soon as the President finished his brief talk at East St. Louis, calls went up for Mrs. Wilson. The President's wife stepped to the observation platform and a huge bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to her by a seven-year-old girl, dressed in a silk American flag.

The little girl was first presented to the President, and he introduced her to Mrs. Wilson. As the train pulled out for Washington Mrs. Wilson waved the bouquet at the throng until the train was out of sight.

President Wilson is not dead

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WILSON BACKFIRE CORNERS BRYAN

President Dispels Awe for Former Aid in the Middle West.

PEOPLE SEEKING NEW LEADERS

Party Lines Shattered and Defense Has Gained—Wife Helped Crusade.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

On President Wilson's special train, Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—President Wilson is on his way back to Washington tonight after his week on the stump in an appeal to the country for support of his defense programme. He is incomparably stronger than when he started. He has gained in every way—support for his policy, personal popularity, political standing and leadership, and, most important of all, in his ability to reach and move the people.

The most striking single fact of his trip has been his growing power over his audiences, the increased leadership which he shows from day to day, especially since his first speech in New York a week ago.

The President's discussion of the tariff could hardly be called non-partisan. He did not specifically mention protection, but accused American business men of having been afraid to enter into competition with the rest of the world. Then he took up his tariff plan.

"I am ready to make every patient allowance for men caught in the storm of national struggle," he declared a little later. "I am ready to yield everything but the final, absolute, essential right." And again there was a roar of applause.

But when he declared his neutrality the Germans responded.

"I have pledged myself to think as far as possible from the point of view of the other side as well as from the point of view of America," he declared.

You know the circumstances of the time he was born. You know how one group of belligerents is practically cut off by circumstances even while we have no control from the ordinary commerce of the world. You know, therefore, how the spirit of America has not been able to express itself adequately in both directions. But I believe that the people of America are genuinely neutral." Then for the first time the response of the audience was loud and genuine.

People Await New Leaders.

The purposes and results of the trip naturally divide along two lines—preparedness and politics. In both the results have been favorable to Mr. Wilson. The situation is so complex that they must be counted as tendencies rather than accomplishments. It must be remembered, too, that only a small part of the country has been touched, though it is a part which, while on the whole considered strongly against preparedness, includes all forms of opinions except the do-nothingness of the South. This the President will meet when he makes a second trip, such as is tentatively planned to start from Washington a week from to-morrow.

People Await New Leaders.

The trip which her presence helped greatly to dispel the disapproval of his marriage which has been a sub-surface influence ever since the engagement was announced last October. Her beauty and gracefulness won her admiration everywhere, and no one blames a man for marrying a woman all admire.

An interesting and important feature of the trip has been the attitude of the "Hypocrites." There was a personal bitterness in their opposition to Wilson and all his work as was lacking among the other factions. They felt that he had offered them personal insults; they resented the charges of disloyalty to America, and doubted the President's sincerity in every move he made. It was said by one of the shrewdest politicians of Cleveland that nothing on earth could ever induce two per cent of them to vote for Wilson. Certainly he did not change this situation materially in Cleveland, Milwaukee, or Chicago.

He has been received with the same kind of an audience he won in St. Louis. His evident sincerity convinced them and his appeal to their loyalty found quick response. His defence of his attitude, or his neutrality, was little applauded, yet seemed to pave the way for the approval which was given so heartily a little later in his address.

People Await New Leaders.

The most striking fact of the situation in the states covered is the completeness with which party lines have been cut across by the issues which are now to the front and the utter lack of leadership which the people feel. Old leaders are forgotten, or, if, as in Roosevelt's case, they are again coming to the front, it is with new followings and often to face the opposition of their old supporters.

The people are ready and waiting for new standard bearers who can stand out and voice the half-formed opinions they cannot express, some one who can crystallize them into action and effect.

The President left Washington with his whole preparedness programme in the balance. Congressmen deserting daily, his plans opposed in his own party both as a whole and in detail, the reports from the section he was to visit carrying increasing tidings of opposition and the politicians convinced that complete disaster was at hand. He has gone to the people, and as he closes his trip its results may be summarized as follows:

He has started the country thinking along new lines. From the first, whether his addresses moved the crowds or not, his words have sunk in, and they have stayed the tide which was setting against him.

He has aroused the people on the preparedness question. It was not a debatable subject with many of them at first, now it is. This issue, wherever he has spoken, has been made the foremost topic of discussion.

He has won converts. How many they will not be known for weeks, as his campaign was at first of the kind that needs time to bear fruit. Some are already declared.

Bachelder Should Show in Congress.

The President has started a backfire that should soon show in Congress. His appeals have been for action, and his converts, however many they may be, will do something. Since Congressmen have a strong tendency to be swayed by the new direct communications they get from their constituents, this strategy on his part is likely to produce large results.

He has demonstrated that preparedness is not beaten even in the Middle West. The growing size, interest and enthusiasm of the crowds may be partly due to his own efforts on this trip. But everywhere it has been found that the opposition was vocal, while the real sentiment for defense was stronger than it sounded, and that nowhere was the opposition as strong as it was in the South.

As already stated, the outstanding fact of the political situation is the disruption of the parties through this part of the country.

Other factors are:

There are two versions. One is written by James Young, husband of Mrs. Young; the other by Lewis J. Selznick, formerly general manager and vice-president of the World Film Corporation. Mrs. Young furnished a prologue a few weeks ago when she sued Young for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

The theme of the drama, as written by Young, who yesterday filed a \$100,000 alienation suit against Selznick, deals with a wife who, believing that her husband was a detriment to her artistic advancement, left the husband and companion, Selznick, to marry another.

Important harbors and cities like Boston, New York and Washington on the east coast, should be put as far as possible beyond the thought of capture. All others should be left undefended, so far as permanent works may be concerned. In my judgment and in the judgment of competent artillery officers, the places where there should be under present conditions no permanent works on the Atlantic coast south of the mouth of the Chesapeake.

"On the Pacific coast, only San Francisco, the Columbia River and the Puget Sound region should be defended, but these should be completely defended. San Francisco affords, perhaps, one of the best illustrations we have of the folly of harbors defended unaccompanied by land defenses in the same region."

VETERAN OUSTED; WILSON BLAMED

Administration's Action Criticized in Failure to Recognize War Service.

The dismissal of Adolph Reimann, a

Civil War veteran, from the post of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, which he had held for fifteen years, is the basis of a criticism of the Wilson Administration made yesterday by William A. Boyd, Judge Advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In reference to the dismissal, Mr. Boyd said: "It seems that the record of Comrade Reimann, during the entire period of his service, was one of efficiency and marked devotion to duty, and no suggestion ever has been made to the contrary. The candid statement made by the Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of New York, in regarding the appointment of Comrade Reimann, in which he said that he was a Civil War veteran, but that he was powerless in the matter, clearly shows that the Federal Department at the present time fails to recognize the service of the veterans of the Civil War."

"I am convinced, and all officers there

and all the surrounding country agree with me, that the idea that the jungle will prove a greater handicap to an army than the canal is absurd.

"There is no enemy offered every

day that can approach within ten miles of the locks if we are to save the canal.

"The canal is the sole reason for the political existence of the zone itself. The strip of territory that constitutes the zone has no other purpose than to insure the efficient operation and defense of the canal.

"I recommend legislation that shall require all male civilian employees of the canal to contribute to a pension fund, to be administered by the government, and to be available for the benefit of the dependents of deceased employees.

"What I have said in respect to the importance of the Canal Zone, in any system of national defense, and the necessity of providing complete protection to the zone, applies with equal force to Oahu, Hawaii Islands. I believe that every American citizen there who is physically sound and of military age should be required to render military service in the event of war."

General Edwards said he thought

Guam should be included in the scheme

of defense, and that recent events in the Pacific had made this "imperative."

With the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian

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